

AMENDMENTS

Amendments to the Specification

Please amend the specification as follows:

Amend paragraph 2 to read:

The present invention relates to the field of Oriental Medicine. Specifically, it relates to a herbal composition for the prevention and treatment of dementia comprising *Polygoni multiflori Radix (Polygonum multiflorum Thunberg)* as a Principal Drug, or main component. Oriental Medicine conventionally treats dementia with ginseng as a Principal Drug. The herbal composition of the invention is efficacious against dementia, especially senile dementia, and demonstrates improved pharmacological and clinical properties, as well as fewer adverse effects, compared to conventional products. ~~instead of ginseng which was a main component in the conventional herbal composition, and other components in an optimal content, which provides maximized activity toward dementia, especially senile dementia, with not only minimized adverse effects, but also improved pharmacological and clinical properties compared to the conventional products.~~

Add the following paragraphs to page 4, following paragraph [010].

In the technical field of Oriental Medicine, drugs are classified according to their functions into those with a warm or hot nature and those with a cool or cold nature. Drugs that have a warm or hot nature are used to treat diseases of a cool or cold nature, and drugs that have a cool or cold nature are used to treat diseases of a warm or hot nature. Drugs of a warm nature are used to replenish ki and treat diseases and symptoms including chronic asthenia, fatigue, and diarrhea. Drugs of a hot nature are used to tonify yang and treat diseases and symptoms such as enuresis, some forms of

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asthma, and stomach disorders. Drugs of a cool nature are used to tonify blood and treat diseases and syndromes such as anemia and menstrual disorders. Drugs of a cold nature are used to replenish yin and treat diseases and symptoms such as fever and certain kidney disorders.

Representative examples of tonifying-yang drugs and replenishing-ki drugs include ginseng, celery, Codonopsis Pilosulae Radix, Astragali Radix, Atractylodis Macrocephala Rhizoma, Dioscoreae Rhizoma, Polygonati Rhizoma, Glycyrrhizae Radix, Schizandrae Fructus, Jujubae Fructus, honey, Cervi Pantotrichum Cornu, Cervi Cornu, Epimedii Herba, Corni Fructus, Rubi Fructus, Cuscutae Semen, Cistanches Herba, Alpiniae Oxyphyllae Fructus, Eucommiae Cortex, Psoraleae Fructus, Trigonellae Semen, Juglandis Semen, Morindae Officinalis Radix, and Cordyceps.

Representative examples of tonifying-blood and replenishing-yin drugs include *Polygani Multiflori Radix*, *Rehmanniae Radix Preparat*, *Angelicae Gigantis Radix*, *Asini Gelatinum*, *Longanae Arillus*, *Lycii Fructus*, *Adenophorae Radix*, *Lilii Bulbis*, *Asparagi Radix*, *Liriopis Tuber*, *Testudinis Plastumn*, *Trionycis Carapax*, *Scrophulariae Radix*, and *Dindrobii Herba*. *Polygani Multiflori Radix* encompasses cresophenol, rein, emodin, physcion and their glycosides.

The Principal Drug controls the overall curative efficacy of the Oriental Medicine prescription. It is well-known in the art that Oriental Medicine prescriptions can have very different, and even opposite, effects if the Principal Drug differs, even when the components are identical. It is also well-known in the art that *Polygoni Multiflori Radix* can have a cool or cold nature and that, conversely, ginseng has a hot nature and

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celery a warm nature, so the latter would be expected to function in a manner opposite to that of Polygoni Multiflori Radix.

Add the following paragraph to page 14, following paragraph [053].

Oriental Medicine compositions, although their contents may appear to be similar, can result in significantly different, and possibly opposite, effects. The ingredients in an Oriental Medicine prescription are characteristically classified into four categories, the Principal Drug, or main ingredient, the adjuvant drug, the auxiliary drug, and the conductant drug. The principal drug, or main ingredient, controls the main curative effect, the adjuvant drug supplements the curative effect, the auxiliary drug alleviates the side effects of the principal and adjuvant drugs, and the conductant drug induces the curative effects at the site of the symptom. The Principal Drug is the center of focus in an Oriental Medicine prescription. It is generally accepted in the field that the ratio of its components is influential in determining the characteristics of a prescription, and that prescriptions are different if the Principal Drug is different, even if the components are the same.

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